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覆盖对西北雨养区春小麦干物质积累转运、 氮素利用及产量的影响

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摘要:为探究不同覆盖措施下春小麦干物质生产、氮素利用及产量的变化规律,于2024年在西北雨养区进行田间试验,设地膜全覆盖(PM)、秸秆带状覆盖(SM)、碎秆全覆盖(CM)和露地对照(CK)4个处理,分析其对春小麦干物质和氮素积累、分配、转运及氮素利用效率和产量形成的影响。结果表明,覆盖促进了春小麦地上部生长和氮素积累,且相对于CK的增幅均表现为PM>SM>CM;春小麦干物质和氮素在分配方面同步响应覆盖方式,PM的开花期叶干物质和氮素分配比例较CK显著降低,但SM的成熟期籽粒干物质和氮素分配比例较PM显著提高;覆盖显著影响了干物质转运量($P<0.05$),PM的花前干物质转运量较CK提高了84.04%,CM的花后干物质同化量提高了48.46%,SM干物质转运量介于PM与CM之间。覆盖均显著提高了花前氮素转运量和花后氮素同化量,SM、PM和CM花前氮素转运量较CK增幅分别为35.22%、32.43%和21.26%,花后氮素同化量增幅分别为8.95%、34.51%和17.07%;覆盖差异化影响氮素利用,PM的氮吸收效率最高,SM与CM的氮收获指数显著高于PM、CK;覆盖下春小麦籽粒产量较CK均显著提高,增幅分别为33.10%、16.09%和12.98%。由此可见,覆盖可促进春小麦干物质和氮素的积累、分配及转运,进而提高产量和氮素利用效率,其中秸秆带状覆盖综合表现较优,适合在雨养区春小麦生产中推广应用。

关键词:春小麦; 秸秆带状覆盖; 干物质; 氮素

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Effects of Straw Mulching on Dry Matter Accumulation and Translocation, Nitrogen Uptake and Utilization, and Yield of Spring Wheat in a Rainfed Region of Northwestern China

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Abstract: To investigate the dynamics of dry matter accumulation and translocation, nitrogen uptake and utilization, and grain yield of spring wheat under different mulching practices, a field experiment was conducted in 2024 in the rainfed region of Northwestern China. Four treatments were applied: plastic film mulching (PM), straw strip mulching (SM), crushed straw mulching (CM), and a non-

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mulching control(CK). The effects of these mulching practices on dry matter and nitrogen accumulation, distribution, translocation, nitrogen use efficiency, and yield formation were analyzed. The results showed that mulching promoted aboveground growth and nitrogen accumulation in spring wheat, with the magnitude of increase ranking as $PM > SM > CM$. Dry matter and nitrogen allocation responded synchronously to mulching practices. Compared with CK, PM significantly reduced the dry matter and nitrogen distribution proportions in leaves at anthesis by 6.73% and 16.55%, respectively. Meanwhile, SM significantly increased the dry matter and nitrogen distribution proportions in grains at maturity by 5.39% and 6.63%, respectively, compared with PM. Mulching markedly influenced dry matter translocation. Compared with CK, PM significantly increased pre-anthesis dry matter translocation by 84.04%, while CM significantly enhanced post-anthesis dry matter assimilation by 48.46%, with SM exhibiting intermediate values. All mulching treatments significantly increased both pre-anthesis nitrogen translocation and post-anthesis nitrogen assimilation, with increase rate of 35.22%(SM), 32.43%(PM), and 21.26%(CM) for the former, and 34.51%(PM), 17.07%(CM), and 8.95%(SM) for the latter. Mulching also differentially affected nitrogen utilization. PM exhibited the highest nitrogen uptake efficiency, whereas SM and CM showed significantly higher nitrogen harvest indices than PM and CK. Furthermore, all mulching treatments significantly increased grain yield compared with CK, with yield increase rate of 33.10%(PM), 16.09%(SM), and 12.98%(CM). These findings indicate that mulching enhances grain yield by optimizing dry matter and nitrogen accumulation, allocation, and translocation in spring wheat. Taking yield, resource use efficiency, and sustainability into consideration, straw strip mulching(SM) is a highly promising mulching technology in spring wheat production in the rain-fed areas of Northwestern China.

Keywords: Spring wheat; Straw strip mulching; Dry matter; Nitrogen

雨养农业覆盖了全球 80% 的农田,贡献了 60% 的粮食产量,但高度依赖降水^[1]。小麦 (*Triticum aestivum* L.) 对全球粮食安全至关重要,是全世界种植最广泛的作物之一^[2-3]。中国西北的黄土高原是典型雨养农业区^[4],小麦种植面积约占谷类作物的 30%^[5],但该区域降水稀少、季节分配不均、蒸发强烈,作物生长面临着严峻的水分胁迫^[6],存在养分利用效率低等问题^[7]。在此背景下,小麦生产普遍呈现干物质积累受限^[8-10]及养分转运分配效率阻滞^[11-12]的双重困境,最终导致产量低而不稳,严重制约了该地区粮食产量的稳定提升和农业资源的可持续利用。因此,探索高效的农田水分管理策略、优化小麦的干物质生产和养分利用过程,成为实现其节水增产增效目标的迫切需求。

地表覆盖技术作为旱作农业实践中的重要举措,能有效减少土壤水分蒸发^[13],增强旱地农业气候适应能力,从而实现旱地作物稳产增产的目的^[14-16]。目前在西北黄土高原,小麦生产中主要采用地膜覆盖和秸秆覆盖^[17-18]。尽管地膜覆盖提升水分利用效率的作用明显^[19],但地膜的大量使用易造成环境污染^[20-22]。相比之下,秸秆覆盖具

有取材方便、成本低廉、绿色环保等多重优势^[23]。因此,研究不同覆盖方式对小麦生产的影响,对于高效利用农业资源、保护环境和促进农业增产增收具有重要意义。小麦产量形成的关键是干物质的同化、积累、分配及向籽粒转运的能力^[24]。氮素作为蛋白质、核酸、叶绿素的主要构成元素,直接影响光合作用、同化物的形成与分配,是驱动干物质生产的关键营养元素^[25]。地表覆盖会显著改变农田土壤水热状况^[26-27]、土壤结构^[28-29]与微生物活性^[30-32],进而影响小麦的干物质生产和氮素利用。研究表明,覆盖可促进小麦干物质在穗轴+颖壳中的分配,提高花前干物质转运量和对产量的贡献率^[33],促进春玉米花前花后生长,降低植株倒伏风险,提高产量及氮肥利用效率,其中秸秆覆盖效果优于地膜覆盖^[34]。研究发现,全膜穴播与秸秆覆盖,无论降水多寡,均能提高小麦产量和氮素利用率,且效果相当^[35]。

综合来看,覆盖可以影响小麦的干物质积累、转运以及氮素利用。然而在雨养农业区,不同覆盖方式对春小麦产量形成的影响机制尚不明确。本研究拟通过田间试验,从干物质积累、转运特征、氮素吸收利用等方面进行探讨,分析不同覆盖

方式对旱地春小麦产量及其构成的调控作用,以期为旱地春小麦的增产及农业可持续发展提供科学依据和技术支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

2024 年 3—7 月在甘肃省通渭县旱作循环农业试验基地(35°11' N,105°19' E,海拔 1 750 m)开展大田试验。该地区属于半干旱半湿润的季风性气候区,年平均降水量 390.6 mm(主要集中于 7—9 月份),年蒸发量 1 500 mm,年均气温 7.2℃,无霜期 120~170 d。试验地耕层土壤有机质、有效磷、速效钾、全氮含量分别为 11.7 g·kg⁻¹、10.6 mg·kg⁻¹、107.1 mg·kg⁻¹ 和 0.6 g·kg⁻¹,pH 值 8.5。2024 年春小麦生育期内平均气温为 18.5℃,总降水为 200.8 mm,有效降水

量为 177.4 mm(图 1)。

1.2 试验设计

试验采用随机区组设计,以露地无覆盖为对照,设置地膜全覆盖、秸秆带状覆盖和碎秆全覆盖 3 种覆盖方式,每个处理 3 次重复。秸秆带状覆盖(SM):小麦种植带宽 70 cm,机械条播 5 行,行距 17 cm,覆盖带宽 50 cm,人工铺设玉米秸秆,覆盖量约 9 000 kg·hm⁻²,两带交替布置;碎秆全覆盖(CM):小麦机械条播,行距 17 cm,将玉米秸秆粉碎至 3~5 cm 进行全覆盖,覆盖量约 9 000 kg·hm⁻²;地膜全覆盖(PM):采用幅宽 120 cm、厚度 0.01 mm 的黑膜平作,膜上覆土 1 cm,播种 6 行小麦,行距 20 cm,穴距 12 cm;露地无覆盖(CK):小麦机械条播,行距 17 cm,不进行覆盖处理。小区面积 180 m²(30 m×6 m)。各处理的小麦种植和覆盖情况如图 2 所示。

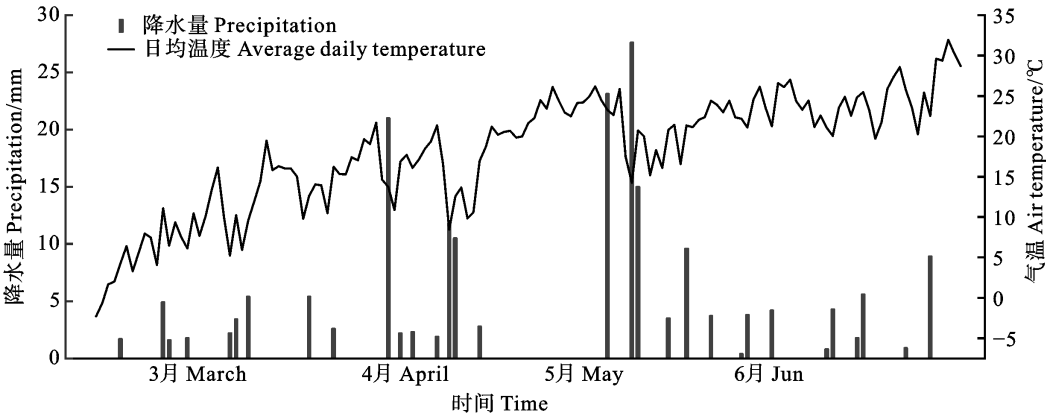
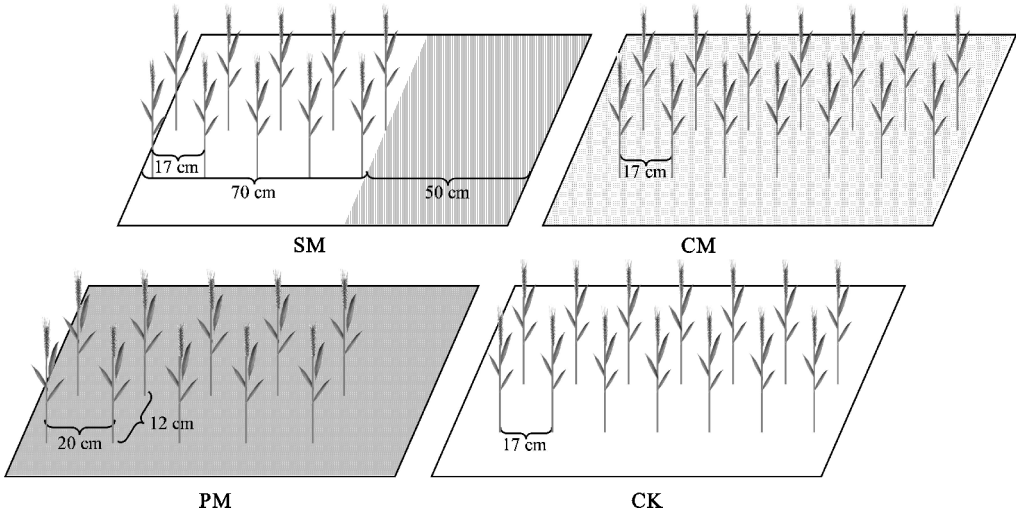


图 1 春小麦生育期内降水和气温
Fig. 1 Precipitation and air temperature during the growth period of spring wheat



SM: 秸秆带状覆盖;CM: 碎秆全覆盖;PM: 地膜全覆盖;CK: 露地无覆盖。下图、表同。图中深色部分为覆盖区域。
PM: Plastic film mulching; SM: Straw strip mulching; CM: Crushed straw mulching; CK: Non-mulched control. The same in the following figures and tables. The dark parts in the figure represents the mulching areas with straw or plastic film.

图 2 不同处理下小麦种植模式
Fig. 2 Planting pattern of wheat under different treatments

地膜与秸秆覆盖带铺设时间均为2023年10月23日,碎秆在春小麦三叶期覆盖。供试春小麦品种为西早3号,于2024年3月12日播种,2024年7月18日收获。播量为 $225\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,其中SM和PM均为单位面积局部密植,与CM和CK统一播量。各处理均播前一次性施入纯N $120\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5\ 90\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,于。生育期内无灌溉,其他田间管理同当地大田。

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 干物质积累量与器官氮素含量的测定

在小麦苗期、拔节期、孕穗期、开花期、灌浆期和成熟期,各小区随机选取20株长势均匀的植株,取地上部。样品经 $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 杀青30 min、 $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烘干至恒重后,计算群体干物质积累量。其中,开花期按茎鞘、叶、穗分样,成熟期按茎鞘、叶、颖壳+穗轴、籽粒分样,烘干称重后利用德国RetschMM400球磨仪粉碎,通过 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 消解法处理,使用德国的AA3连续流动分析仪测定其氮素含量。

1.3.2 产量及其构成因素测定

成熟期按小区单收计产,籽粒自然晾晒至恒重后测定干重,并按照13%含水量计算实际产量。收获前在各小区采用5点法取样并混合,每个点取10株,从混合样本中随机选取20株长势一致的春小麦单株进行考种,测定千粒重、穗粒数等指标。

1.3.3 地上部干物质和氮素相关指标计算^[36-37]

各器官干物质分配比例=各器官干重/地上部干重 $\times 100\%$

花前干物质转运量=开花期植株干重-成熟期营养器官干重

花前干物质转运效率=花前干物质转运量/开花期植株干重 $\times 100\%$

花前干物质对籽粒产量贡献率=花前干物质转运量/成熟期籽粒干重 $\times 100\%$

花后干物质同化量=成熟期籽粒干重-花前干物质转运量

花后干物质对籽粒产量贡献率=花后干物质同化量/成熟期籽粒干重 $\times 100\%$

各器官氮素积累量=各器官全氮含量 $\times$ 地上部干重

地上部各器官氮素分配比例=各器官氮素积累量/地上部氮积累量 $\times 100\%$

花前氮素转运量=开花期植株氮素积累量-

成熟期营养器官氮素积累量

花前氮素转运效率=花前氮素转运量/开花期植株氮素积累量 $\times 100\%$

花前氮素对籽粒氮的贡献率=花前氮素转运量/成熟期籽粒氮积累量 $\times 100\%$

花后氮素同化量=成熟期籽粒氮素积累量-花前氮素转运量

花后氮素对籽粒氮的贡献率=花后氮素同化量/成熟期籽粒氮积累量 $\times 100\%$

氮素吸收效率=地上部氮积累量/施氮量 $\times 100\%$

氮素收获指数=籽粒氮素积累量/地上部氮积累量 $\times 100\%$

氮素利用效率=籽粒产量/地上部氮积累量 $\times 100\%$

1.4 数据处理

数据采用Excel 2024进行整理,使用SPSS Statistics 27对数据进行统计分析,采用Duncan多重差异分析,利用Origin 2024进行相关性分析与绘图。

2 结果与分析

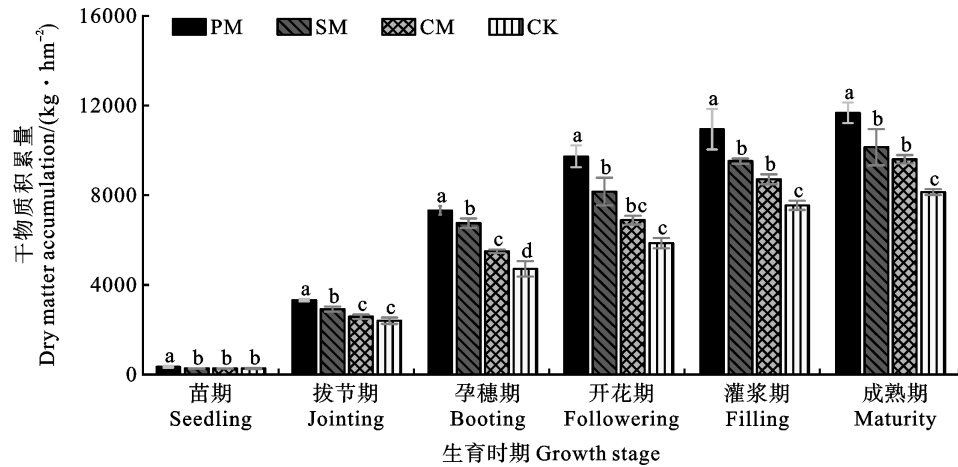
2.1 覆盖对春小麦干物质积累和分配的影响

2.1.1 各生育时期干物质积累量

覆盖能提高春小麦地上部干物质积累量(图3),且总体表现为 $\text{PM}>\text{SM}>\text{CM}>\text{CK}$ 。除苗期外,在PM、SM、CM处理下各时期地上部干物质积累量较CK平均增幅分别为50.14%、31.64%和15.51%。PM处理的干物质积累量在整个生育期显著高于其余处理。SM处理的干物质积累量在拔节期和孕穗期较CM处理分别提高了13.12%和22.74%,差异均显著;在开花期至成熟期,SM处理的干物质积累量虽较CM处理提高了6.16%~18.53%,但差异均不显著。

2.1.2 开花期干物质分配

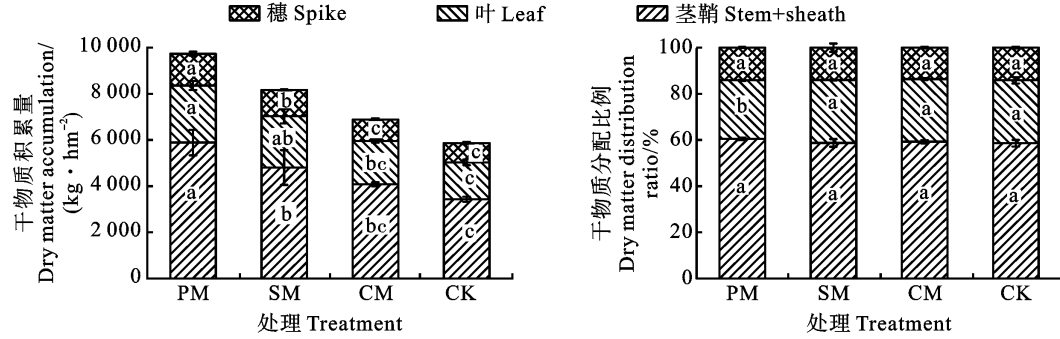
覆盖显著影响春小麦开花期各器官的干物质积累量。PM和SM处理的各器官干物质积累量均显著高于CK,其中茎鞘的差异最明显,较CK分别提高了71.40%和39.86%。CM处理下仅茎鞘的干物质积累量与CK差异显著。PM处理的叶片干物质分配比例显著低于其他处理,其余处理间差异不显著;其他器官的干物质分配比例在不同处理间均无显著差异。这说明覆盖可促进春小麦开花期各器官的干物质积累。



相同时期图柱上不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著。
Different letters above the columns at same stage indicate significant difference among different treatments at 0.05 level.

图 3 不同覆盖措施下春小麦干物质积累量

Fig. 3 Dry matter accumulation of spring wheat under different mulching measures



相同器官图柱中不同字母表示处理间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。下图同。
Different letters above the columns in same organs indicate significant difference among different treatments at 0.05 level. The same in figures 5—7.

图 4 不同覆盖措施下春小麦开花期各器官干重及分配比例

Fig. 4 Dry weight and its distribution proportion in various organs of spring wheat at anthesis stage under different mulching measures

2.1.3 成熟期干物质分配

覆盖对成熟期干物质积累与分配产生显著调控作用。PM 处理的各器官干物质积累量均显著高于 CM 处理和 CK, 其中茎鞘干物质积累量较 CK 提升了 62.65%。SM 处理的籽粒、颖壳+穗轴和茎鞘干物质积累量均显著高于 CK, 且除颖壳+穗轴外, 其余器官干物质积累量与 PM 处理无显著差异。SM 处理的籽粒干物质分配比略高于 CK, 其余处理的分配比例低于 CK, 其中 CM 处理下降显著; PM、SM 和 CM 处理下颖壳+穗轴干物质分配比例均显著低于 CK, 而茎鞘分配比例显著高于 CK。

2.1.4 春小麦干物质转运特征

覆盖显著影响春小麦花前干物质转运和花后干物质同化(表 1)。PM 处理的花前干物质转运量最高, 与 CM 处理和 CK 差异显著, 增幅分别为

131.77%和 84.04%; PM、SM 处理和 CK 三者间花前干物质转运效率及对产量的贡献率均无显著差异, CM 处理显著则低于三者。CM 处理的花后干物质同化量及其贡献率均最高, PM 处理均最低。由此可见, PM 和 CM 处理分别主要通过促进花前干物质转运和花后干物质同化影响产量, 而 SM 处理对花前和花后干物质的影响介于 PM 与 CM 处理之间。

2.2 覆盖对春小麦氮素吸收利用的影响

2.2.1 开花期氮素积累与分配

覆盖显著提升春小麦花前各器官氮素积累量(图 6)。PM、SM 和 CM 处理的花前地上部氮素总积累量较 CK 显著增加, 增幅分别为 42.28%、29.61%和 15.73%。其中, PM 处理的穗和茎鞘氮素积累量显著高于 SM、CM 处理和 CK, 其中穗增幅分别为 27.83%、61.41%和 83.99%, 茎鞘

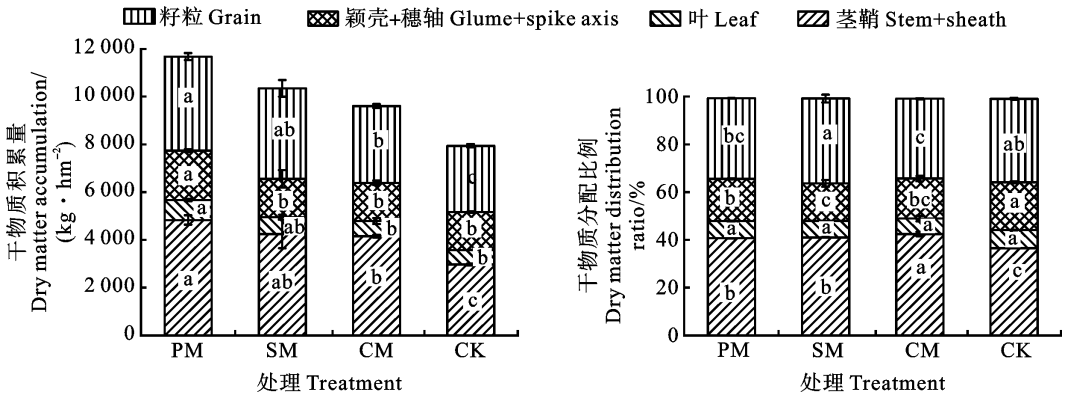


图 5 不同覆盖措施下春小麦成熟期各器官干重及分配比例
Fig. 5 Dry weight and its distribution proportion in various organs of spring wheat at maturity stage under different mulching measures

表 1 不同覆盖措施下春小麦干物质转运特征

Table 1 Dry matter translocation characteristics of spring wheat under different mulching measures

处理 Treatment	花前干物质 Dry matter before anthesis			花后干物质 Dry matter after anthesis	
	转运量 Translocation amount/(kg · hm ⁻²)	转运效率 Translocation rate/%	贡献率 Contribution rate/%	同化量 Accumulation amount/(kg · hm ⁻²)	贡献率 Contribution rate/%
PM	2 686.38±419.27a	31.94±2.83a	64.72±8.76a	1 451.78±323.51b	35.28±8.76b
SM	2 080.80±449.01ab	29.37±4.25a	54.98±11.71a	1 702.95±438.49ab	45.02±11.71b
CM	1 159.08±109.63c	19.48±1.75b	33.99±3.30b	2 252.01±127.63a	66.01±3.30a
CK	1 459.67±104.05bc	28.97±1.24a	49.01±2.90ab	1 516.94±76.51b	50.99±2.90ab

同列数据后不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异在 0.05 水平下显著。下表同。

Different letters following the values within the same columns indicate significant differences among different treatments at 0.05 level. The same in tables 2–4.

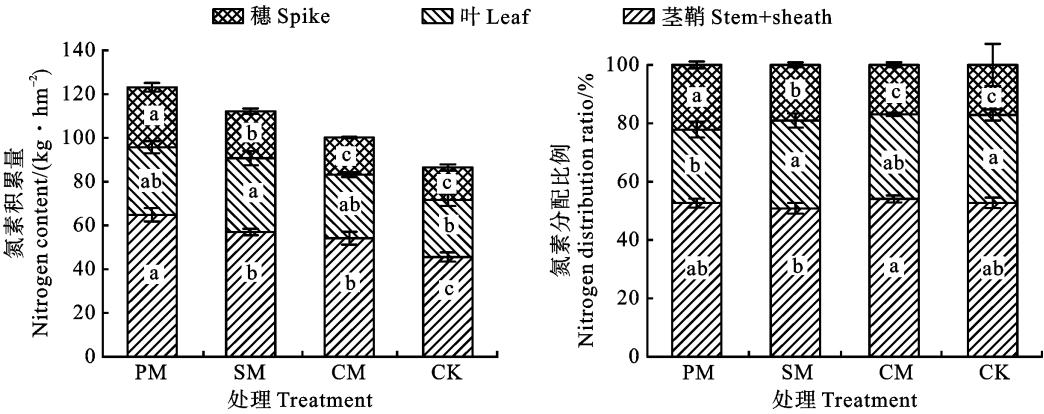


图 6 不同覆盖措施下春小麦开花期各营养器官氮素积累及分配比例
Fig. 6 Nitrogen accumulation and distribution proportion in various vegetative organs of spring wheat at anthesis under different mulching measures

增幅分别为 13.76%、19.71%和 42.32%。覆盖处理间叶氮素积累量差异较小。与 CK 相比,PM 和 SM 处理显著提高了氮素在穗和叶中的分配比例,PM 处理显著降低了氮素在叶中的分配比例,覆盖条件下氮素在茎鞘中的分配比例与 CK 无显著差异。

2.2.2 成熟期氮素积累与分配

覆盖显著提升春小麦成熟期氮素积累量(图 7)。PM、SM 和 CM 处理下成熟期地上部氮素总积累量和籽粒氮积累量较 CK 均显著增加,其中地上部氮素总积累量增幅分别为 33.83%、22.72%和 16.31%,籽粒氮素积累量增幅分别为 33.06%、

27.20%和19.98%。与CK相比,PM与SM处理的叶氮积累量也显著增加,增幅分别为62.53%,28.10%,CM处理增加了15.64%,但变化不显著。PM、SM和CM处理的茎鞘氮素积累量也均显著高于CK。从分配方面看,SM和CM处理较PM处理与CK显著提高了氮素在籽粒中的分配比例;3个覆盖方式均显著减少了颖壳+穗轴中的氮素分配比例,增加了茎鞘中的分配比例,对叶片中的分配比例无影响。

2.2.3 春小麦氮素转运特征

覆盖显著提高花前氮素转运量,促进花后氮

素吸收同化,对花前和花后营养器官氮素对籽粒氮素的贡献率影响不显著(表2)。PM、SM、CM处理的花前氮素转运量较CK分别提高32.43%、35.22%和21.26%,花后氮素同化量分别提高4.51%、8.95%和17.07%,其中PM处理与CK差异显著。

2.2.4 氮吸收利用效率

覆盖有利于春小麦对氮素的吸收利用(表3)。PM、SM和CM处理的氮吸收效率较CK均显著提高,增幅分别为33.83%、22.72%和16.31%。SM和CM处理的氮收获指数均显著高于PM处理与CK。不同覆盖方式间氮利用效率无显著差异。

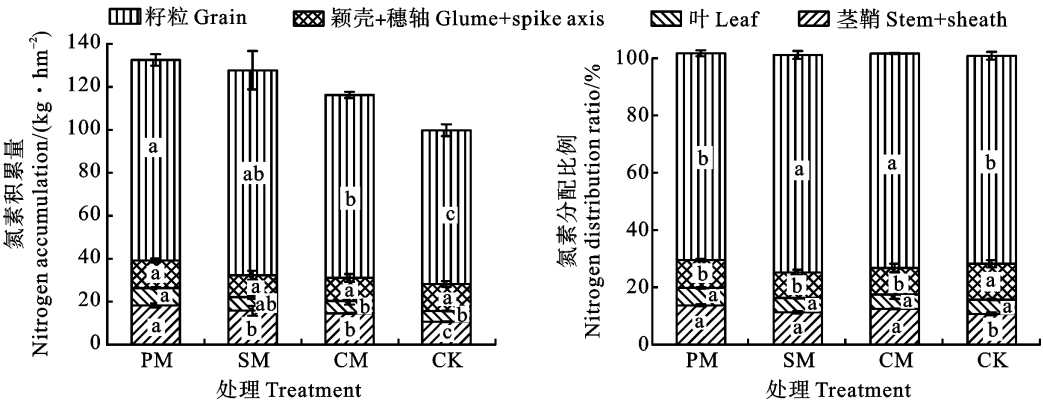


图 7 不同覆盖措施下春小麦成熟期各器官氮素积累及分配比例

Fig. 7 Nitrogen accumulation and distribution proportion in various organs of spring wheat at maturity under different mulching measures

表 2 不同覆盖措施下春小麦氮素转运特征

Table 2 Nitrogen translocation characteristics of spring wheat under different mulching treatments

处理 Treatment	花前氮素 Nitrogen before anthesis			花后氮素 Nitrogen after anthesis	
	转运量 Translocation amount/(kg·hm ⁻²)	转运效率 Translocation rate/%	对籽粒氮的贡献率 Contribution rate to grain N/%	同化量 Accumulation amount/ (kg·hm ⁻²)	对籽粒氮的贡献率 Contribution rate to grain N/%
PM	61.42±1.96a	64.14±1.85a	69.16±2.91a	27.44±3.03a	30.84±2.91a
SM	62.72±2.07a	69.18±3.34a	73.84±2.37a	22.23±2.03ab	26.16±2.37a
CM	56.24±3.07a	67.56±1.24a	70.17±3.22a	23.88±2.43ab	29.83±3.22a
CK	46.38±4.18b	64.60±2.89a	69.37±4.77a	20.40±2.97b	30.63±4.79a

表 3 不同覆盖措施下春小麦氮吸收利用效率

Table 3 Nitrogen use efficiency of spring wheat under different mulching measures

处理 Treatment	氮吸收效率 N uptake efficiency/ (kg·kg ⁻¹)	氮收获指数 N harvest index/%	氮利用效率 N use efficiency/ (kg·kg ⁻¹)
PM	1.03±0.03a	0.72±0.01b	37.11±0.55a
SM	0.94±0.02b	0.75±0.03a	35.30±0.89a
CM	0.89±0.01b	0.75±0.00a	36.25±1.19a
CK	0.77±0.02c	0.73±0.01b	37.32±0.79a

2.3 覆盖对春小麦产量及其构成的影响

覆盖显著影响春小麦籽粒产量及其构成(表4)。PM、SM和CM处理的籽粒产量和穗数较CK均显著提高,籽粒产量增幅分别为33.10%、16.09%和12.98%,穗数增幅分别为25.36%、15.04%和9.67%;3个覆盖方式下千粒重也均高于CK,但只有PM处理与CK差异显著。覆盖对穗粒数无显著影响。这说明覆盖主要通过增加穗数和千粒重来提高籽粒产量。

表 4 不同覆盖措施下春小麦产量及构成要素

Table 4 Spring wheat yield and its component factors under different mulching measures

处理 Treatment	籽粒产量 Grain yield/(kg·hm ⁻²)	穗数 Spike number/(10 ⁴ ·hm ⁻²)	穗粒数 Grain per spike	千粒重 1 000-grain weight/g
PM	4 570.14±78.24a	322.75±1.09a	37.79±0.56a	44.23±1.14a
SM	3 986.19±51.85b	296.18±10.07b	36.89±1.17a	43.28±0.90a
CM	3 879.39±72.56b	282.37±12.38b	36.17±1.04a	42.43±0.80ab
CK	3 433.68±14.30c	257.46±6.44c	37.93±0.81a	41.08±1.02b

3 讨论

干物质积累是作物产量形成的物质基础,干物质在器官间的分配与动态转运是小麦高产稳产的主要调控环节^[38]。本研究中,所有覆盖处理均显著提高了春小麦整个生育期的干物质积累量,这与覆盖改善土壤水热条件、促进作物前期生长的普遍结论一致^[39-41]。PM 处理从苗期开始就有效促进了春小麦早期干物质累积,最终提高小麦籽粒产量和生物产量,说明较强的干物质积累是小麦高产的物质基础^[42]。SM 处理的营养生长阶段干物质积累量显著高于 CM 处理,但在生殖生长阶段差异不显著,可能是因为碎秆全覆盖在前期光照遮挡光照导致地温较低,对生长有一定抑制作用,随着生育进程的推进,其效应差异逐渐缩小^[43]。在干物质的分配与转运策略上,不同覆盖处理差异明显。PM 处理的花前干物质转运对籽粒产量的贡献率达 64.72%,表明其产量形成主要来源于前期干物质积累,并可能与早期快速生长及后期高温胁迫致早衰有关^[44]。CM 处理的花后干物质的贡献率为 66.01%,表明其产量形成主要来源于由花后光合产物,这可能因为碎秆覆盖在生育后期,随着植株郁闭,其保墒优势更为凸显,且避免了地膜覆盖可能导致的地温过高问题,从而维持了较高的光合能力,延长了灌浆期^[45]。SM 处理的花前和花后干物质积累和再分配则介于两者之间,其花前转运和花后同化对产量的贡献相对均衡,显示出一种更为稳健的干物质生产模式。在成熟期的干物质分配上,SM 处理的籽粒分配比例为 34.80%,显著高于 PM 和 CM 处理,表明 SM 处理的总生物量尽管与 PM 处理相当,但其将更多的最终产物分配到了经济产量部分,从而为较高的收获指数和氮素利用效率奠定了基础。而虽然 PM 处理总生物量最高,但其在茎秆冗余与籽粒分配效率的不足,未能提高收获指数。未来需结合花后光合动态及库源关

系解析,深化覆盖调控的生理机制。

小麦花前、花后氮代谢动态是影响籽粒产量的关键因子^[46]。本试验中,覆盖条件下各时期的干物质积累量与氮素积累量同步增长,表明覆盖能够协调氮素的吸收利用和干物质积累的关系,进而促进春小麦生长^[47]。PM 处理在开花期、成熟期氮积累量均最高,较 CK 分别提高 42.28%和 33.83%,氮吸收效率也显著高于其他处理,再次证明 PM 处理能有效促进养分吸收,可能与地膜增温促进土壤氮矿化及根系吸氮效率相关^[48-49]。然而,SM 和 CM 处理的氮收获指数显著高于 PM 处理,意味着秸秆覆盖能更有效地将氮素分配到了籽粒中。该结果与干物质分配相呼应,共同揭示了 SM 处理在干物质和氮素分配上的双重优势。在氮素转运方面,虽然各覆盖处理的花前氮素转运量均显著高于 CK,但转运效率和对籽粒氮的贡献率在处理间差异不显著,且均维持在较高水平,说明覆盖普遍促进了花前储存氮素向籽粒的再动员^[50]。结合氮收获指数的结果,我们可以推断,PM 处理下小麦植株虽然吸收了大量氮素,但氮素最终在营养器官中的残留比例也相对较高,导致氮收获指数反而低于 SM 处理。SM 处理因其更为协调的生长节奏和分配模式,实现了氮素在籽粒中的高效富集,综合农艺价值更优。

地表覆盖技术在旱作或半干旱地区农业生产中具有重要作用。本研究结果显示,与 CK 相比,PM、SM 和 CM 处理分别使春小麦籽粒产量提高了 33.10%、16.09%和 12.98%,这与前人研究结论一致^[51-54]。穗数的增加是 3 种覆盖方式增产的共同且主要的原因;PM、SM 和 CM 处理的穗数分别较 CK 显著增加了 25.36%、15.04%和 9.67%,其原因可能是覆盖措施能促进小麦分蘖、提高成穗率,进而增加单位面积的穗数,从而为实现增产奠定基础^[55]。不同覆盖方式对春小麦产量形成的调控路径不同。本研究发现,PM 处理通过最

大化干物质积累,并依靠高效的花前干物质转运,实现了最高的籽粒产量。其增产主要源于穗数和千粒重的协同增加。PM处理千粒重的提高得益于其前期积累的丰富干物质在花后能更有效地向籽粒转运,保证了籽粒的充分灌浆^[56]。SM处理的总生物量虽然低于PM处理,但通过优化干物质和氮素在籽粒中的分配比例,以更高的收获指数实现了仅次于PM处理的产量。而籽粒产量与氮收获指数、氮利用效率指数存在负相关,揭示了以PM处理为代表过度追求高产的模式,可能会牺牲氮素在籽粒中的分配效率。这一发现对于旱地农业的可持续发展具有重要意义。

4 结论

覆盖促进了春小麦地上部干物质与氮素积累,且增幅均表现为PM>SM>CM。PM处理较其余处理显著降低了开花期叶中的干物质与氮素分配比例,提高了花前干物质转运量;SM处理提高了成熟期籽粒中的干物质与氮素分配比例;CM处理提高了花后干物质同化量。PM处理的氮吸收效率最高,SM和CM处理的氮收获指数显著高于PM处理与CK。PM、SM、CM处理下春小麦籽粒产量均显著高于CK,增幅分别为33.10%、16.09%和12.98%。从长远和可持续发展的角度考量,SM处理是西北雨养区春小麦生产中一种极具潜力的覆盖技术。

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